



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

These Turks are collected at Smyrna, whence they come by boat to Marseilles, thence by train direct to Havre.

During the later part of last week reports, chiefly of newspaper origin, were current of the existence of plague at Smyrna, which were emphasized by some neighboring countries imposing strict quarantine against that port.

On Saturday, May 12, an agent of the French line called upon me to state that if there was any danger in taking emigrants from Smyrna, either of disease or of detention, they would refuse them entirely. I stated that I had not been notified of any plague at Smyrna, and that while the newspapers had reported some suspicious cases, it had also been denied, and that according to *Le Matin*, the president of the sanitary council sent from Constantinople also denied its existence. However, before giving definite advice I cabled the Bureau, and the next day received Bureau cable stating that no plague had been reported from Turkey. I therefore informed the French company that at least for the present said Turks would not be detained, and I would not advise their being refused.

To day I have been shown a message to the Havre agent of the French Company stating that Greece has officially declared rumors of plague at Smyrna to be without foundation and has abolished all restrictions lately imposed upon that port. I would also state that I have written the United States consul at Smyrna for any information he can give me on the subject; also to Asst. Surg. J. F. Anderson at Marseilles to ascertain if the French officials at that port have increased the restrictions on passengers from Smyrna.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *May 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that on May 12, the steamship *L' Aquitaine*, sailed from this port with 840 steerage passengers. The passengers waiting from last week were reexamined and all newly arriving emigrants were inspected and vaccinated as usual. Nearly all the passengers from the Levant were left here on account of lack of quarters. There were disinfected 59 packages of bedding and 10 trunks.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *May 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual weekly report and to transmit the abstract of bills of health for the week ended May 12, 1900. May 8, steamship *Patria*, Marseilles to New York via Naples, crew 51, steerage passengers 24, general cargo, was inspected. One steerage passenger was advised rejection for trachoma, but the agent decided to allow him to go. I notified Surgeon Williams in regard to the case.

June 1, 1900

1378

May 12, steamship *Mark Lane*, Marseilles to New York via Seville, general cargo, crew 21, was inspected.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *May 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended May 14, 1900:

The steamship *Phœnicia* of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed Sunday, May 6, carrying 2,023 steerage passengers. The express steamer *Auguste Victoria*, of the same line, embarked 671 steerage passengers May 9, sailing the following day, and the steamship *Albano*, of the Union Line, sailed May 9, carrying 785 steerage passengers for the Hamburg-American Line. Bills of health were issued to 8 vessels, of which 5 carried cargo.

I have lately made some inquiries as to the manner in which ballast is supplied to vessels requiring it at this port and I learn that all ballast discharged here is used over again in departing vessels, and as more vessels leave in ballast than arrive without cargo no ballast is ever thrown away here. The extra amount that is required for departing vessels consists of sand from the bottom of the river obtained from dredges working in the lower Elbe and appears to be clean dry sand in all cases. Formerly when engaged in quarantine work at the Gulf Quarantine Station I suspected that this kind of trading in ballast and reuse of the same occurred at a good many ports but never had the fact so fully confirmed before. It is evident that this ballast must become well ventilated in the course of several times handling and the ventilation together with the length of time which lapses in the voyage of a sailing vessel is of value in removing the danger if any infection exists in earth and stone ballast.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *May 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended to-day: Steamship *Managua* arrived May 9; departed May 10. Proper certificate inclosed. Steamship *Breakwater* arrived and departed to-day (15th); also certificate inclosed. Health of this place continues excellent; 1 death for the week—still-born child. Weather cool. No evidence of contagious or infectious diseases.

Respectfully,

S. W. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.